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Vietnam Election Is Bloody

150 Red Attacks; Orphans Killed

By George McArthur

HAIGON, Aug. 30.—South Vietnam's Election Day today brought a new wave of Communist onslaughts which included a vicious attack against an undefended Buddhist orphanage near Da Nang.

Scattered among 12,000 South Vietnamese hamlets, the 150 or so attacks did little to disrupt the actual voting.

Incomplete military reports listed 15 dead and 140 wounded, all of them civilians. Only one of these assaults, by prearranged accounts, were actually directed at polling stations. Most of the attacks were mortar and rocket attacks at district towns and scattered militia posts.

The worst was an early morning attack by mortars and rocket grenades against the Buddhist orphanage at An Hoa, about 22 miles northwest of Da Nang.

Monk Shot

Troops dressed in the uniform of rich Vietnamese regulars reportedly raked the orphanage with machine guns, killing 12 and wounding 45, most all of them children. The orphanage, which ran the orphanage, Thich Nguyen Tri, was reported to have been killed. There was no barbed wire around the orphanage and no fortifications of any sort.

Although the voter turnout was by Vietnamese standards, it was unlikely that it was as high as the Communist command and largely ignored the election. Preliminary figures indicated that nationwide about 67 percent of the 6,575,000 eligible voters went to the polls. This compared to 83 percent in the senatorial and presidential elections of two years ago.

Election officials emphasized, however, that figures available by night on Election Day were incomplete. Some increases are expected when the initial count is completed, possibly tomorrow.

The preliminary figures were in Saigon, and even these were incomplete. These sketchy figures indicated, however, that the election would provide few surprises.

3 Lists of 10

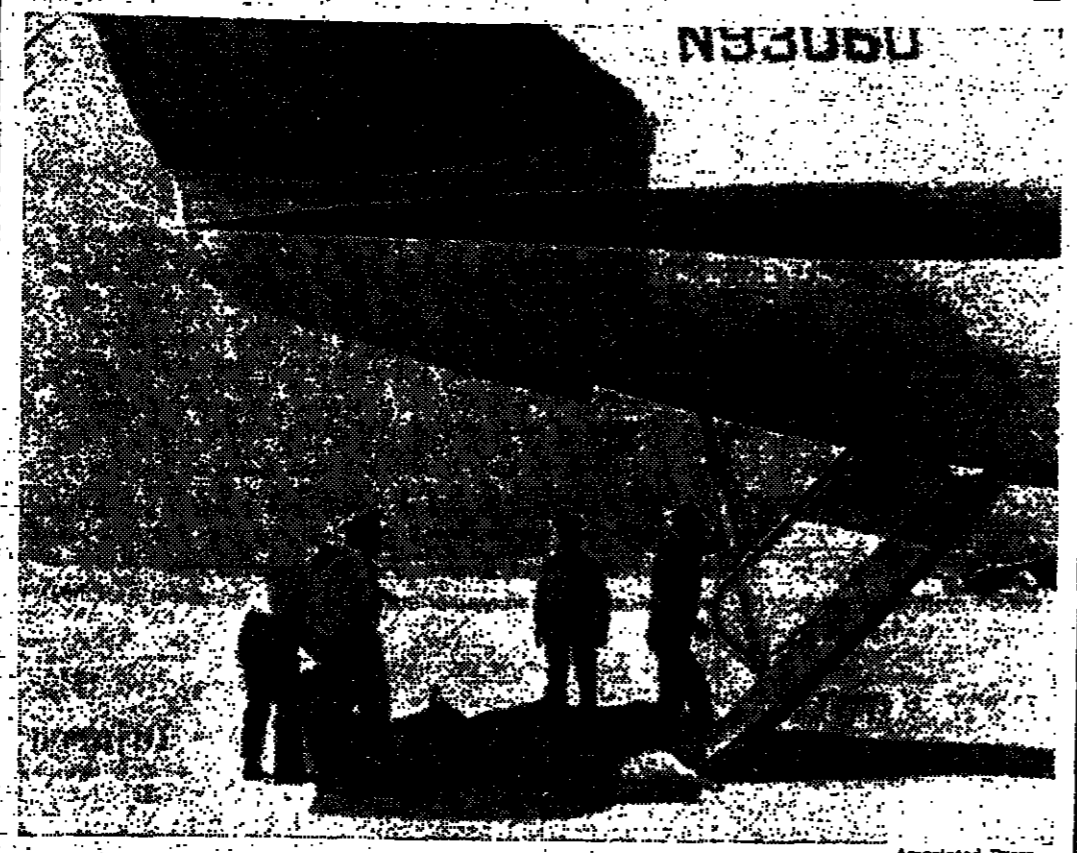
The voters had to select three of ten senators each from some 16 states entered, and the by in Saigon indicated that the running slate was that of former Foreign Minister Vu Van Su.

This is the slate which was backed by the militant An Quang group of Thich Tri Quang, the Buddhist monk who played a large role in the overthrow of President Ngo Dinh Diem in 1963. Mr. Diem had been Mr. Diem's foreign minister but shaved his head and resigned in protest against Mr. Diem's anti-Buddhist policies. It was generally believed that Mr. Diem, who ran on a muted peace platform, would win the support of Viet Cong sympathizers.

However, two more or less hawkish slates headed by Catholics are running almost as well as the slates, at least in Saigon. Both of these slates, if elected, are expected to generally side with President Nguyen Van Thieu.

6 Los Angeles Times

Los Ambushed
SAIGON, Aug. 30 (NYT).—North Vietnamese troops ambushed a United States military convoy in (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Greek police of Crete unloading sacks of hashish from smugglers' plane.

Plane With 3/4 Ton of Hashish Chased by 3 Nations and Caught

CANDIA, Crete, Aug. 30 (AP).

A U.S. twin-engine plane, carrying \$750,000 worth of smuggled hashish, was seized on this Greek island yesterday after being chased across the Mediterranean by jet fighters from three nations.

Police said that five Americans aboard the Convair-440 were arrested, and the plane and its cargo of 1,467 pounds of hashish were seized.

The five will appear tomorrow in magistrate's court here, charged with possessing and importing the drug, UPI reported. They could receive a maximum of five years' imprisonment for each charge.

Police said the hashish was of "excellent quality" and could be worth as much as \$5 million in the United States.

Forced to Land

Before air force planes from Britain, Lebanon and Greece forced them to land at the Candia airport, the men exchanged cigarettes for hashish at a secret Lebanese landing strip and took off despite police gunfire, officials in Beirut reported.

John M. Cusack, chief of European operations for the U.S. Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, said in Paris that police forces and air-traffic controllers throughout the eastern Mediterranean helped track the plane.

Running low on fuel and needing minor repairs, the aircraft finally landed at Candia, where the authorities had been forewarned that a suspect plane was heading in their direction.

A search disclosed the 13 bags of processed hashish. Police arrested all the men on board.

Five Identified

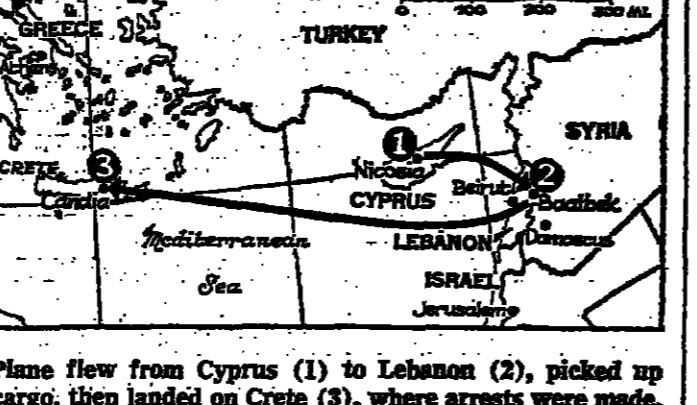
Mr. Cusack identified them as John Robert Moore, 41, of Las Vegas, Nev., the pilot; Philip Edwin Aron, 30, the copilot; and Kenneth Connell, 28, both of California; David Mantell, 30, of Ohio; and Robert Black, 24, of Illinois.

The U.S. narcotics and customs bureaus tracked the aircraft after it arrived in Amsterdam last Monday and flew across Europe to Nicosia, Cyprus.

Mr. Cusack said that the aircraft left Nicosia at dawn yesterday for the Lebanese hashish-growing area near the town of Baalbek. Lebanese authorities said they had been warned the plane was headed for their territory.

After the seizure in Crete, they announced that they were taking measures to arrest any Lebanese members of the smuggling operation and to confiscate the cargo unloaded by the U.S. plane.

Mr. Cusack also announced the arrest of two Americans (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Plane flew from Cyprus (1) to Lebanon (2), picked up cargo, then landed on Crete (3), where arrests were made.

Airbus Makes Maiden Flight

LONG BEACH, Calif., Aug. 30 (Reuters).—The McDonnell Douglas Airbus today made its maiden flight from here to the Edwards Air Force Base, 100 miles to the northeast, and officials said it was a success.

The nearest competitor to the McDonnell Douglas DC-10, the Lockheed L-1011, will not be rolled out until next month. A planned Franco-German Airbus is still in the design stage.

The three-jet airliner, which carries up to 350 passengers, has already been sold to six American airlines and nine foreign lines.

Agnew Sees No Need to Put Troops Back Into Cambodia

HONOLULU, Aug. 30 (AP).—

Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew said today "somewhere in excess of 50 percent of all the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese forces in Cambodia have been eliminated."

He said he saw no need to return U.S. troops there.

Talking with reporters aboard Air Force Two on his way home from Asia, Mr. Agnew praised Cambodia Premier Lon Nol and said that Cambodian and South Vietnamese forces are working well together. He pictured the Communists' failure to take the Cambodian capital of Phnom Penh as a sign of weakness.

"I think that the Communists would take Phnom Penh in a

minute if they thought they could," he said, adding that he expects the major Communist effort in the next few months to be in Cambodia rather than South Vietnam.

In discussing Cambodia, Mr. Agnew refused to make a judgment on its ability to withstand Communist attacks but said "my conversations with Lon Nol indicated to me that here indeed is a very well organized and very capable individual who is making definite plans and who has a strategy for the protection of his country."

Asked about the circumstances under which Thai forces would be sent to help Cambodia, Mr. Agnew said that it is up to the Thais and the Cambodians. The United States does not want to become the grand master of the war design in Cambodia.

Asked to compare his findings on this five-nation trip with his tour of 11 countries in January, Mr. Agnew said, "the situation is quite a bit more stabilized, and I think that our allies have accepted the idea that the U.S. military presence is being withdrawn as their capabilities to undertake their own defense increase. They accept this."

Mr. Agnew visited Korea, Formosa, Vietnam, Cambodia and Thailand.

Italy Will Launch American Satellites

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (Reuters).—Italy will launch three American satellites from its San Marco platform off the east coast of Africa—the first to be sent aloft by another country. The first launching will be in November or December.

The launchings, announced here today by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, will be carried out under a memorandum of understanding signed by the two nations last year.

Israeli Cabinet Divided; Envoy's Return Delayed

By Peter Grose

JERUSALEM, Aug. 30 (NYT).—Amid evidence of a growing split between Premier Golda Meir and Defense Minister Moshe Dayan, the Israeli cabinet today agreed to an opening negotiating position for the indirect peace talks with Arab states.

Another cabinet meeting was called for Tuesday to continue discussions. This means that the Israeli negotiator at the talks, Ambassador Yosef Tekoa, will not be returning to New York to resume the discussions tomorrow as planned.

The issue now threatening Israel's participation in the American-initiated peace-making effort is what to do about the continuing alleged Egyptian missile buildup on the western bank of the Suez Canal. Another Israeli complaint of new construction work in the zone of the cease-fire and military standstill was made to the UN today.

Mrs. Meir, backed for the present by a majority of the cabinet, is reported ready to give Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser and the United States the benefit of the doubt and go ahead with substantive peace talks through UN representative Gunnar V. Jarling in the hope that this alleged violation of the cease-fire agreement will be resolved.

Mr. Dayan, however, has made it clear to his closest associates that he considers this to be the moment to take a firm stand to protect Israel's military and political position.

Weights Resignation

Either the United States should itself arrange to have the advanced missile positions withdrawn, he argues, or they should be neutralized by other means.

He is said to be seriously considering resigning from the government rather than continue along the diplomatic path, as Mrs. Meir and other cabinet members are urging.

Mrs. Meir has already lost one wing of her national coalition government—the hard-line Gahal faction—over the acceptance of the U.S. procedural formula for breaking the Arab-Israeli deadlock.

Mrs. Meir and Mr. Dayan reportedly held two private meetings, yesterday and Friday, to try to bring out their differences before the full cabinet met. Judging from the inconclusive announcement after the six-hour meeting, they were unsuccessful.

Mr. Dayan was said to have been deeply shaken by the skeptical American reaction to Israel's first disclosures of an Egyptian buildup of Soviet anti-aircraft missiles.

At first, the United States doubted the evidence of Israeli intelligence. Subsequently, the Nixon administration acknowledged that "some forward movement of missiles" had taken place, but apparently confined its reaction to low-key diplomatic protests.

Neither Mr. Dayan nor Mrs. Meir considers this to be good enough, from an American administration whose assurances have led Israel to accept the cease-fire in the first place.

Dispute Resolved

As Mrs. Meir said in an American television interview, recorded Friday and broadcast today, "There is one argument [with the United States] that has been solved—as to what really happened on the ground. Now the question is, how do we clear it up?"

In the interview, for the Columbia Broadcasting System's "Face the Nation" program, the premier specified that Mr. Dayan was foremost in arguing the

military threat of the new missile system.

It was to prevent such a forward movement toward the canal of the missile batteries that the Israeli Air Force bombed Egyptian positions daily for three months—until the cease-fire, military sources said.

Mr. Dayan's argument, according to reliable sources, is that this is a military challenge that threatens Israel's continued air superiority over the Suez Canal, which is considered necessary to prevent an Egyptian attempt to cross the canal and seize Sinai territory by force.

Mr. Dayan is also reportedly

arguing that the United States has reneged on its commitment to guarantee the cease-fire.

If Israel submits to U.S. pressure to begin peace talks now, he argues, it will be less able to resist American pressure later in the talks, when crucial issues of withdrawing Israeli troops from Arab territories come up.

Mrs. Meir's view, shared by Foreign Minister Abba Eban and other cabinet members, is said to be that the United States is already making good on its commitments by sending additional electronic equipment to counter the new missile threat, and that it is premature to force the issue now.



Moshe Dayan

Jordan Troops Fight Guerrillas 2 Hours

BEIRUT, Aug. 30 (UPI).—Heavy fighting broke out in Amman tonight between Palestinian guerrillas and Jordanian government forces, guerrilla spokesmen here reported.

The spokesmen said mortars and medium machine guns were used in the battle, which lasted nearly two hours.

Each side blamed the other for starting the clash, the fourth recently between them.

A government spokesman quoted by Amman radio said the fighting started at 8:45 p.m. when unknown persons opened automatic weapons fire against the buildings of the army general command, the directorate of public security and the directorate of police.

He said guards outside the buildings returned the fire, but one of them was seriously wounded in the engagement. Two civilians also were wounded, the government spokesman said. He said the situation was brought under control shortly afterwards "due to the sincere cooperation between Jordanian authorities and the Palestinian Central Committee," which groups the 11 major guerrilla organizations.

El-Falah Spokesman

News of the fighting was first made available to newsmen by a statement issued here by a spokesman for el-Falah, the largest Palestinian guerrilla group.

He said, "Jordanian authorities are launching a whole-scale attack against Palestinian commandos in Amman."

"All kinds of weapons, including tanks, heavy artillery and machine guns are being used."

But other guerrilla spokesmen toned down his statement. The spokesman for the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine General Command said only mortars and medium

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Servan-Schreiber to Oppose Chaban-Delmas in Bordeaux

By Anatole Shub

PARIS, Aug. 30 (WP).—Opposition disunity today transformed what might have been an accurate test of national confidence in the Gaullist government into a bizarre duel of personalities.

A parliamentary by-election in Bordeaux Sept. 20 will pit Gaullist Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas against ambitious Radical party leader Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber, but neither man will actually occupy the National Assembly seat if elected. Eight other candidates have been entered, moreover.

The unusual duel emerged after the main non-Communist parties, despite a week of frantic elections by Mr. Servan-Schreiber and others to find a mutually acceptable standard-bearer.

Beat Deadline
Fifteen minutes before the midnight deadline, Mr. Servan-Schreiber's own candidacy was officially filed for the Bordeaux seat—even though the wealthy publisher had elected himself only last June to a seat from Nancy, in eastern France.

French electoral law does not expressly forbid a member of parliament from becoming a candidate in another district. However, if elected, such a deputy must resign one seat or the other. Mr. Servan-Schreiber said that, if elected, he would resign the Bordeaux seat. He claimed that this put him on an equal footing with Mr. Chaban-Delmas, who in order to remain prime minister would also, under the present constitution, have to resign in favor of a previously-designated alternate.

Mr. Chaban-Delmas has already named as his substitute Jacques Valade, the young dean of sciences at Bordeaux University, whose credentials (as several French papers observed) greatly resembled the ideal candidate for whom the technocratic-minded Mr. Servan-Schreiber had been looking.

Mr. Servan-Schreiber, after un-

successfully proposing various other candidates to other opposition leaders, surprisingly threw his own hat in the ring at a Bordeaux news conference this morning. He did so in the form of an ultimatum, saying he would run himself, if the other parties did not unite on Robert Badinter, professor of law at the University of Dijon and attorney for Mr. Servan-Schreiber's news weekly, L'Express. He is a member of the small Convention party led by former presidential candidate François Mitterrand.

However, although Mr. Servan-Schreiber and Mr. Mitterrand had conferred in Bordeaux Friday, the local branch of Mr. Mitterrand's party promptly rejected Mr. Servan-Schreiber's ultimatum by re-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Uruguay Eases Curbs on Rights In Kidnap Hunt

MONTEVIDEO, Aug. 30 (UPI).—

Uruguay's individual constitutional rights, suspended 20 days ago after a kidnapped American was slain by Tupamaros terrorists, will go back into effect at midnight tonight.

The rights were suspended Aug. 10, after U.S. Agency for International Development official Dan A. Mitrione was killed by Tupamaros guerrillas.

Under the suspension, Uruguayan police and soldiers were empowered to arrest and hold for an indefinite period suspected terrorists and conduct searches of private property without search warrants.

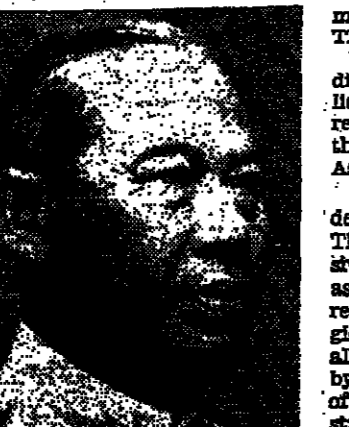
Meanwhile the search for two other hostages held by terrorists, U.S. soils expert Claude L. Fly, 65, and Brazilian diplomat Aloysio Dias Goudim, 41, continued today. The Brazilian was kidnapped July 31, the same day as Mr. Mitrione. Mr. Fly was kidnapped Aug. 7.

Thais Inform U.S. of Troop Pullout Plans

By Terence Smith

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (NYT).—Thailand has informed the United States that it intends to withdraw its 11,000-man force from the Vietnam.

State Department press officer on Friday said that the United States had advised the United States of its "decision in principle" to pull the forces out of Vietnam, said the details and timing of withdrawal were to be worked



Thanom Kittikachorn

Kittikachorn said in Bangkok that Thailand needed most of the division now stationed in South Vietnam to help defend its borders with Laos and Cambodia.

He said he wanted to pull out "as

many as possible, if not all" of the Thai troops in South Vietnam.

Despite the premier's remarks, diplomatic sources here tend to believe that the decision is more the result of the Thai concern about the changing U.S. role in Southeast Asia.

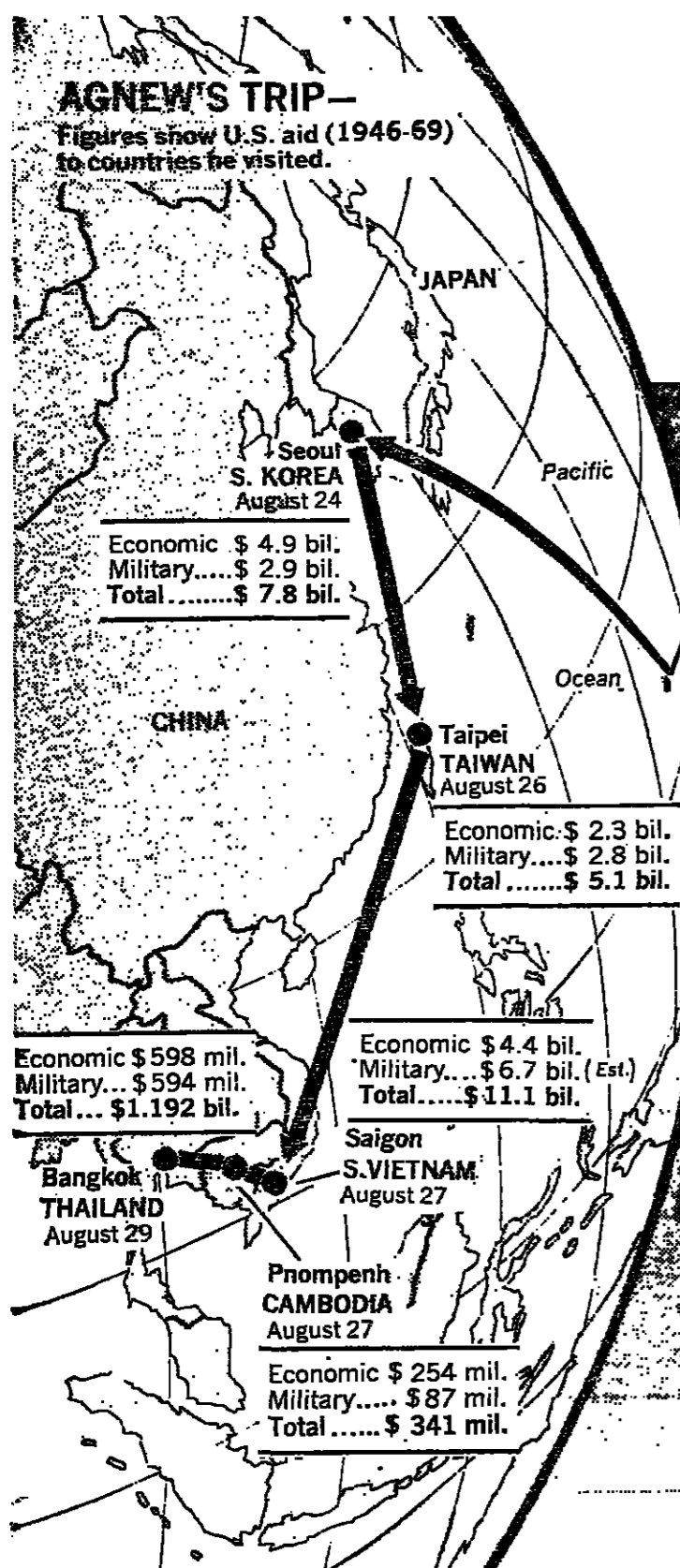
The sources point out that the decision comes at a time when Thailand is undergoing an intensive review of its own foreign policy as a result of the U.S. intention to reduce its commitment in the region. Perhaps more than any other ally, the Thais have been alarmed by the administration's enunciation of the Nixon doctrine, which stresses the need for Asian countries to assume greater responsibility for their own defense.

Greater Independence

As a result of that concern, the Thais are thought to be anxious to assume a position more independent of the United States.

The Thai's decision to withdraw their forces may also be related to

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



On his swing through Asia last week (see map, left), Vice-President Spiro Agnew undertook the task of explaining a Nixon Doctrine for Asia that "can be as forceful at one moment as it is flaccid the next." In brief stopover in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, below, his assurances to Premier Lon Nol, at right, fell considerably short of his statement on the American commitment to Cambodia at the outset of his trip.



Women Have a Great Day As March Shows Strength

By Judy Klemesrud

NEW YORK (NYT).—She stood in front of a flapping orange banner that said "Women Unite," and she smiled.

Then Kate Millett, author of "Sexual Politics" and one of the chief theoreticians of the women's liberation movement, began to speak to the 10,000 people who had gathered in New York's Bryant Park last Wednesday for a rally after a women's march down Fifth Avenue.

"You're beautiful. I love you," she told the crowd. "At last we have a movement."

With those words, the 36-year-old feminist pretty much summed up the feelings of the women's coalition that had scheduled the Women's Strike for Equality on the 50th anniversary of the amendment that gave women the vote.

From its beginnings, the movement was widely regarded, especially by men, as somebody's idea of a bad joke. "A lesbian plot," muttered some. "A group of frustrated old maids who need a good man," said others. In some circles, the liberationists were viewed as Pucci-clad women from the "Seven Sisters" colleges who were outraged because they weren't editing Time and Newsweek.

The march helped refute those stereotypes. Every kind of woman you ever see in New York was there: limping octogenarians, bra-less teen-agers, Black Panthers, women, telephone operators, waitresses, Westchester matrons, fashion models, Puerto Rican factory workers, nurses in uniform, young mothers carrying babies on their backs.

Astonishing Turnout

They were marching because they wanted equality with men—and, they said, because they wanted men to think of them as human beings, not just sex objects.

In private, the strike leaders conceded that they were astonished by the turnout for the march. Estimates ranged as high as 50,000 people. They also expressed surprise at the fact that so many black women had marched—the movement has been thought of as concentrating on the middle-class, college-educated white woman—and that almost one of every ten marchers was a man.

"The whole thing was beyond our wildest dreams," commented Betty Friedan, the strike coordinator, who sparked the movement back in 1963 with her book, "The Feminine Mystique."

Another fact that became clear Wednesday was that the movement was not confined to the politically liberal Eastern Seaboard.

Although the Manhattan march was the most impressive action of all, there were also smaller marches and demonstrations in about 40 cities, including Washington, Chicago, Detroit, Boston, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Miami, Kansas City and Durango, Colo.

The "lesbian plot" notion appeared to have been refuted when a member of the Radical Lesbians made a plaintive plea at the Bryant Park rally for support from her "straight" sisters in the movement. The speaker charged that the police were harassing lesbians, and that other women in the movement were ignoring their plight. "We're your sisters, and we need help!" the speaker cried.

Focus on Demands

As the strike leaders see it, the day's major accomplishments were that it showed women that the "sisterhood" is people who had never done so before talking about the movement and the three demands of the strike: free abortion on demand, free 24-hour child-care centers and equal opportunity in jobs and education.

One sign of the movement's strength is that opposition groups have sprung up, including MCM (Men Our Masters) and the Fusysist League, Inc., whose slogan is "Purr, Baby, Purr." But most of the criticism comes from men, as did most of the heckling of Wednesday's parade.

At 46th Street, one man appeared wearing a brassiere. "If you don't wear one, I will," he shouted at some of the braless marchers. Other men threw pennies at the marchers, and carried placards reading "Draft Women Now" and "Back to the Kitchen."

Much of this hostility appears to be inspired by the movement's radical members, many of them self-proclaimed man-haters who decry the "myth of the vaginal orgasm" and refuse to cooperate with men in any walk of life.

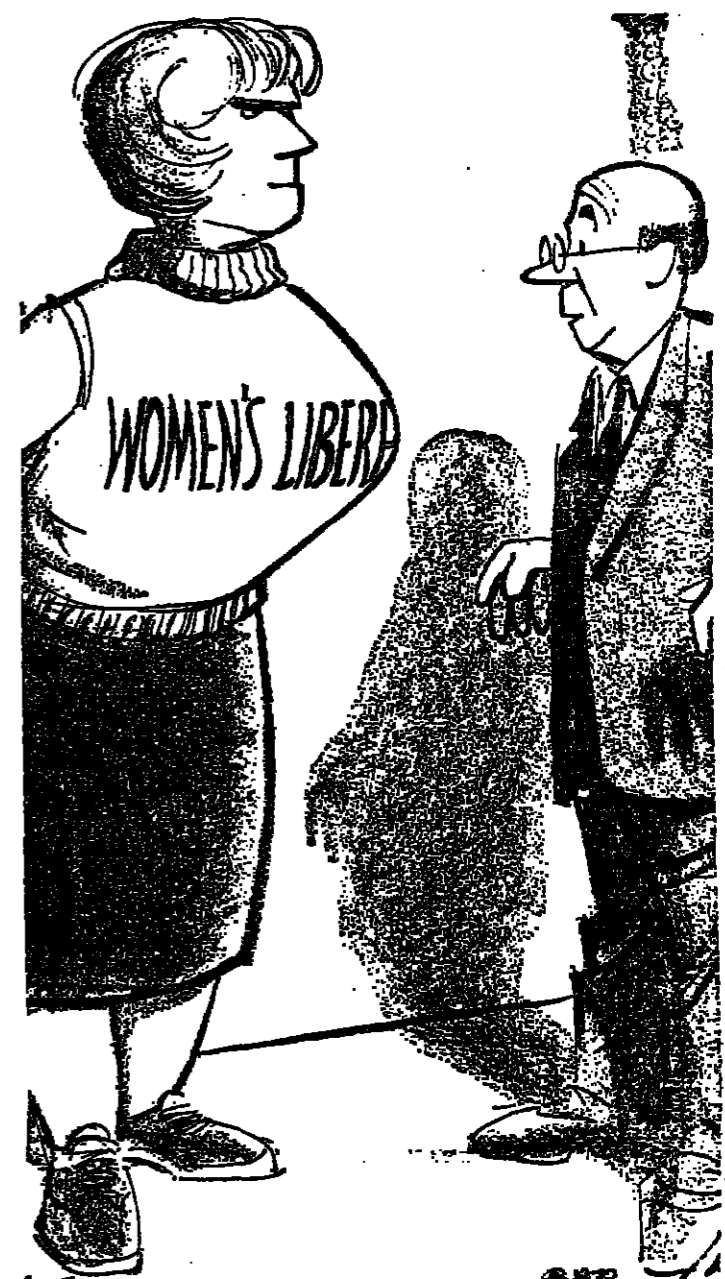
Many of the nonradical women, including most of the

members of the National Organization for Women (NOW), the movement's largest group, ignore these "crazies," as they often call them, and concentrate on "gut" issues, such as equal pay for equal jobs. (Bureau of Labor Statistics figures show wage discrimination against women at all levels, from professional to service ones.)

One major weakness of the movement is that opposition to it also comes from women. These range from wives who are content to stay home with their children, and who view the movement as "unfeminine," to successful career women who

believe that the protesters either aren't trying hard enough—or have limited abilities to begin with. (A recent Gallup poll showed that 65 percent of American women believe that women get as good a break in this country as men.)

What will the movement take on next? Most feminists say it will be the Equal Rights Amendment, which passed the House on Aug. 10 after being bottled up in committees for 17 years. If the Senate doesn't pass it, or the states take an unusually long time to ratify it, the odds are good that the women will take to the streets again.



"Yes, Dear."

Gallup Poll

Democrats Gain Over GOP In Confidence Rating

By George Gallup

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N. J., Aug. 30.—The Democratic party has a substantial lead over the Republicans in the Gallup Poll as the party "best able to handle the top problems" of the United States.

The gap between the Democrats and Republicans has doubled since the last survey in June.

In the new results, from questioning of a cross-section of 1,501 Americans between July 31 and Aug. 2, the Democrats led the Republicans, 51 percent to 19 percent, in the confidence rating, with 30 percent discerning no difference and 11 percent with no opinion. In the June survey the Democrats were ahead by 27 percent to 21 percent, a gap of 6 percentage points.

Those queried in the poll were also asked to name what they considered the nation's top problem.

The question of environmental pollution showed the biggest increase as a cause for public concern in this poll.

Up From 2 to 10 Percent

Last June only 2 percent of a sample polled mentioned pollution as one of the most important problems facing the nation. In the results of the latest poll, released yesterday, 10 percent mentioned pollution as a major problem.

This means that in two months time, ten million people have been added to the number who would name it as the nation's top problem.

The problem most frequently mentioned in the later poll was the Vietnam War. In the June poll, youth protests, or campus unrest, was the leader. Concern over campus protests fell 10 percentage points in two months while concern over the Vietnam war rose two percentage points. The decline in concern over

campus unrest was "properly largely attributable to the fact that schools were in summer recess and widespread disturbances had declined."

Following is a listing of the problems mentioned and a comparison with the late-June survey:

	Latest June	June
Vietnam War	24	22
Youth protests (campus unrest)	17	27
High cost of living	14	10
Other international problems (not Vietnam)	11	14
Air-water pollution	10	2
Racial problems	9	13
Crime and lawlessness	6	4
Drug use, drug addiction	6	3
Polarization of public attitudes	3	4
Teen-age problems	2	4
Other	10	14
Don't know	3	2

(Tables add to more than 100 percent because of multiple responses.)

Once the question of the most important problems had been asked, the people surveyed were asked, "Which political party do you think can do a better job of handling the problem you have just mentioned—the Republican party or the Democratic party?" The following were the results:

	Latest June	June
Democrats	51	27
Republicans	19	21
No Difference	30	42
No opinion	11	10

Allocating the answers of persons indicating "no difference" or "no opinion," to both parties equally, the ratio obtained is 56 percent Democratic to 44 percent Republican.

Disturbing Questions on U.S. Tie to Cambodia

By Terence Smith

WASHINGTON (NYT).—U. Alexis Johnson, the courtly, silver-haired Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs, had barely begun his testimony last week before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee when the inevitable question came up: "Do we have a commitment to defend Cambodia?" Sen. Frank Church, D. Idaho, asked, frowning over the tops of his Ben Franklin reading glasses.

"No, I do not think we do," Mr. Johnson said softly.

"But," the senator persisted, "we are presently conducting very extensive air operations over Cambodia, and many press accounts assert that direct tactical support is being given to the Cambodian forces. We also have increased our military assistance to the Lon Nol government and the Vice-President has said we are going to do everything we can to help the Lon Nol government. Do you feel that actions of this kind—apart from any formal obligation—can have the effect of committing the United States?"

Mr. Johnson let out an audible sigh. "No," he said wearily, "not unless we choose to make it so."

Mr. Johnson's discomfort was easy to understand. As the administration's representative before the committee, he was in the unhappy role of enunciating an official position that was fast becoming an empty semantic exercise.

Agnew and Lon Nol

The exercise seemed even more pointless by the week's end, after Vice-President Spiro Agnew had paid a five-hour visit to the Cambodian capital and had symbolically, if not literally, embraced Premier Lon Nol and his government.

As a result of that visit and the Vice-President's remarks earlier in the week, the debate over an American commitment to the regime in Phnom Penh has become largely academic. In the course of three months, the administration's public policy and pronouncements on Cambodia have come full circle.

In addition to announcing the administration's intention to do "everything we can" to help the Lon Nol government, Mr. Agnew asserted it would be "impossible" for United States troops to pull out of Vietnam if the Cambodian government, at a background briefing for editors and publishers of Western newspapers at San Clemente the next day, ranking officials of the administration confirmed that the Vice-President had

consulted with President Nixon and was speaking within the framework of national policy in his remarks on Cambodia.

Taken together, the statements represented a complete turnaround from what the administration had been saying on the importance of the survival of the Cambodian government. On June 25, for example, Secretary of State William P. Rogers said the continuation of the Lon Nol regime would be "helpful," but was not necessarily "essential." Now, judging by Mr. Agnew's remarks, it is not only essential but critical.

Distilled to its essentials, the evolving administration view on

Cambodia seems to proceed from the following basic assumptions:

- That there is—in the administration view—an inescapable relationship between what happens on the Cambodian battlefield and the ultimate success or failure of the Vietnamization program.

- That the security of American forces in South Vietnam and their orderly withdrawal depends at least in part on the existence of a cooperative non-Communist government in Phnom Penh.

- That the United States must take whatever steps neces-

sary to prevent the enemy from gaining free access to Cambodia's seaports and the 600-mile-long Cambodian—South Vietnamese frontier. Such access, it is argued, would jeopardize the American withdrawal from Vietnam.

It is on these assumptions, which were outlined during the course of the background briefing, that the current policy toward Cambodia is based. But the key question that remains unanswered, of course, is what price is the administration prepared to pay to implement this policy. Or more simply, how far is it prepared to go in defending the Lon Nol govern-

ment against a Communist takeover?

Money Not Men

The answer is not easy to establish with any certainty. At the moment, it appears to be money and equipment, yes; men, no.

At least that seemed to be the pattern last week. On Monday, the State Department formally announced an administration decision to provide Cambodia with up to \$40 million in small arms, ammunition, communication equipment, spare parts and training assistance during the next year to help outfit and modernize the ragtag Cambodian armed forces.

The next day administration officials acknowledged that they were mapping plans for a multimillion-dollar economic aid program to bail out Cambodia's war-damaged economy. Figures as high as \$200 million have been proposed for the program, but by the time it gets through Congress, the total value is likely to be far less.

Even Mr. Agnew said he had told Premier Lon Nol during their conference that "the United States is not going to become militarily involved in Cambodia." In relating this to reporters, the Vice-President conveniently ignored the fact that United States planes are already bombing enemy targets all over Cambodia.

Help From Allies

Rather than send troops, the administration is likely to concentrate for the moment on some interim steps, such as encouraging other Southeast Asian allies like the Thais and South Vietnamese to commit additional men and material to Phnom Penh's defense. If the past is any guide, however, this will prove to be a frustrating and costly effort.

Perhaps the most important unanswered question, then, is what the administration will do if these stopgap measures fail and its evolving Cambodia policy becomes seriously threatened.

This is the principal concern of the administration's critics. Several of them spoke out in warning last week. Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield of Montana, led the chorus, describing the deepening United States involvement in Cambodia as "a very gloomy picture."

"I just hope the administration is aware of the trap they are getting into if this gets out of hand," he said. "It's a revival of the pattern that was Viet-

'Gulliver' Agnew Tugs at Asian Ties

By Laurence Stern

SAIGON, (UPI).—The Vice-President of the United States may well have begun to feel like "Gulliver" T. Agnew as he whirled from capital to capital through Asia in his role as an apostle for the Nixon doctrine.

He could see, at first hand, the difficulties of extricating the gigantic American presence here from the vast and costly skein of military commitments that have been woven in this part of the world during the last two decades.

He has learned, first hand, that the alliance here of "friendly free world forces" has grown suspicious, alarmed and downright hostile at the prospect that they will have to take on a greater share of the burden of their self-defense.

From Taiwan to Bangkok, the Vice-President heard the same message from client governments that have grown accustomed to generous helpings of American cash, troops and advisers—all in the name of fighting Asian Communism.

That message, reduced to its most elementary formulation, is: Don't take it away—at least not yet.

Press Demands

So said Korean President Chung Hee Park at the prospect that the United States will withdraw 20,000 of the 64,000 American troops in the country. So said President Chiang Kai-shek and Vice-Premier Chiang Ching-kuo during Spiro Agnew's stop in Taiwan.

In Saigon, President Nguyen Van Thieu is also understood to have handed the Vice-President a bill for future American dollars and manpower to ensure

the survival of the anti-Communist government in South Vietnam.

And in Bangkok, even before Mr. Agnew's visit, the Thai government had served notice that it expects additional compensation from the United States for current and future "altruistic" of American troops—6,000 this year and 10,000 next.

Three years ago Clark Clifford, just before he became U.S. Secretary of Defense, took a swing through the Far East to test the willingness of South Vietnam's neighbors to increase their support of the Saigon government. It was as Mr. Clifford was later to re-tell it, a disillusioning experience. He found no takers.

The experience was to figure profoundly in Mr. Clifford's conversion from a hawk into an advocate of American disengagement in Vietnam. The 1968 Tet offensive clinched the case and helped him persuade President Johnson to abandon the quest for military victory in Vietnam.

No Emotions Shared

Whatever Mr. Agnew's private emotions may be as he moves from capital to capital, he has not shared them even with the small group of newsmen he selected to accompany him on the trip.

There have, however, been a few hints of reaction. After his session with Mr. Park in Seoul, for example, the Vice-President observed with a shake of his head that the Koreans were "hard bargainers." The Korean stop ended in the rare international spectacle of the American Vice-President and Korean president disagreeing over what they had agreed to.

And in an informal press conference following his stop in Taiwan, the Vice-President suggested that the Chiang government was over-concerned with the dangers of attack from China—the traditional raison d'être for vast American military aid to Taiwan.

It attempted to reassure the president that this would be a very non-productive exercise for the Chinese. Mr. Agnew related, "... I told him I didn't believe with the much less risky exercises that the Communists were engaged in, in other parts of the world, for example in North Vietnam... that this would represent a very worthwhile undertaking."

Chiang Is Worried

The Vice-President also acknowledged that the Chiang government is "worried" about the Nixon administration's proclaimed interest in improving relations with mainland China. If the Nixon administration is serious about the Nixon doctrine, then the job immediately ahead is to scale down the present deployment of American power in this region. It is Vietnamization Koreaization—Asianization, to improvise on the Washington argot of our time.

But to achieve this the administration will have to snap the bonds of commitment that have been forged in the form of treaties, secret agreements, executive understandings and covert military and intelligence operations.

The reason for nervousness and suspicion in capitals on Mr. Agnew's itinerary is that the United States—at least as viewed from here—seems to be serious about turning itself from its chafing and costly Asian bonds.

سكيا مولي

Eurobond Market Gets a Big Boost

(Continued from Page 7)

bringing yields into line with SONJ levels.

Convertibles also got a big shot in the arm from the Wall Street rally, then closed the week with minor gains as the New York market turned to its consolidation stage.

The significant pickup in trading activity, especially in convertibles, is being fed not only by some long-dormant investors, but also by a new stress on short-term profits from traditionally inactive accounts.

There may be a small jolt ahead for the market in the form of another failure to meet a coupon payment due Sept. 1 by a small U.S. issue, but most people feel that such defaults have already been largely discounted and will not adversely affect the general market.

On the other hand, C&D announced its \$12 million, ten-year flotation, with a 9 1/2 percent coupon and pricing below par expected. This marks the first

SONJ issue apparently made a difference.

Reaction to the Cabot issue was somewhat mixed, but as it is also a solid credit, most market observers suspect it will benefit from the overflow of demand for SONJ.

The City of Oslo's \$15 million of five-year notes with a 9 percent coupon were priced at 99 last week, before the new-issue announcements came out, to yield about 9 1/4 percent.

In the still-glamorous deutsche mark sector, France's telephone system announced its long-awaited 100 million DM, 15-year issue with a coupon of 8 1/2 percent and pricing at 99 expected, which would put the yield at 8 1/3 percent.

The DM phenomenon is close to paralleling last year's pre-revaluation performance. According to Kredietbank Luxembourg, DM issues announced in August, 1969, amounted to 450 million DM, making up three-quarters of total announcements. This August, with issues held down by

—a year ago, the 4 DM issues were yielding around 7 1/3 percent.

Cedel, the Luxembourg-based clearing system, set Sept. 28 as its date of incorporation. At a meeting last week, it was noted that with subscription lines still open the 44 banks already firmly committed to the plan have signed in for contributions "largely exceeding" the \$700,000-a-fee feasibility study indicated as a basic capital requirement.

Notable additions to the membership list thus far include Bank of America, First National City Bank, Barclays, and Union Bank of Switzerland.

Union Pay Claims Hit in Germany

COLOGNE, AUG. 30 (Reuters).—The West German metal industry employers' federation claimed last week that union demands for pay increases were in reality 40 percent

phenomenon may be a small jolt ahead for the market, but it is not the sign of another failure to meet a coupon payment due Sept. 1 by a small U.S. issue, but most people feel that such defaults have already been largely discounted and will not adversely affect the general market.

Elsewhere, Cabot Corp. announced a 15-year issue with a coupon of 1 1/2 percent and pricing at 99 expected, which would put the yield around 8 5/8 percent.

The DM phenomenon is close to paralleling last year's pre-evaluation performance. According to Kredietbank Luxembourg, DM issues announced in August, 1989,

City Bank, Barclays, and Union Bank of Switzerland.

Union Pay Claims Hit in Germany

COLOGNE, Aug. 30 (Reuters).

time since June that two U.S. names have been before the market at the same time. It was thought that Cabot's terms might be less generous, but the West Germans' strict queue system, the total is DM 280 million, or almost half the month's flotation announcements. Some things, of course, have changed

for a 15 percent pay hike, but also 25 percent productivity bonus, making 40 percent altogether. In the Rhineland Rhine-Hesse and

N. I. Stock Prices Show Gain

(Continued from Page 7)

board's economist, said capital appropriations, thus, "are poised for an upturn."

The indicated strength in volume totaled 78,869,190 shares. The Dow Jones industrial average ended up 20.40 at 765.81. Standard and Poor's 500 stock index ended at 81.88.

The union was misleading the public by saying it was claiming only 18 percent, which was too high in any case, the federation said.

Metal industry employers will confer on Aug. 31. The union has given notice of terminating the

capital spending is something of an anomaly, for capital spending depends importantly on profits, and there is no indication yet of any big profit rebound.

If the return to capital

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improved with stock settlement, sent the stock market advance into a second week. A strong advance Monday was followed by profit-taking Tuesday, another advance Wednesday and more consolidation Thursday. The week ended

Trading volume, the key to brokerage house profit or loss,

TAIWAN GIFT SHOP. Teak furn. carvings. Coral 59 Chung Shan Rd., Sec. 2.

was up sharply. It totaled 78,669,190 on the New York Stock Exchange, compared with 49,955,343. It was the best week on the Big Board since the week preceding Memorial Day when

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BRIDGE By Alan Truscott

North-South reached four spades after South had opened one no-trump and North had used Stayman to locate a major-suit fit. As it happens, North-South could have made three no-trump, rather luckily, while four spades was doomed by the bad trump break.

South won the opening diamond lead and led a low spade. West won with the queen and led another diamond. The declarer headed for a club ruff by discarding a club from dummy on the third round of diamonds, leading to the club ace and surrendering a club.

East put up the club king and led a heart, taken by the ace in the closed hand. The position was now this:

NORTH
♠ 10643
♥ KQ72
♦ 93
♣ A76

EAST
♠ AJ92
♥ 1065
♦ 654
♣ K82

WEST
♠ 43
♥ J10872
♦ Q1095
♣ —

SOUTH (D)
♠ K875
♥ A98
♦ AKQ
♣ J43

Both sides were vulnerable.

The bidding:
South West North East
1 N.T. Pass 2 ♠ Pass
2 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass
Pass Pass

West led the diamond jack.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

JAWIED	RAGE	GRIB
AMAZE	UPIN	WARE
STITIN	BANG	TMAT
DIOLIN	COLE	TIME
NIER	BITTE	MELE
FORGO	ORBIT	ONE
TIARAS	AWRY	UNA
TIME	ATSEA	SEIS
NITEL	SWAP	WICETY
GOIS	STUDY	SCORNS
REINDE	VOUS	FLAT
AXIS	ZEST	FLARE
JAKE	LATE	LOWER
ARES	ELIS	SEBAN

DENNIS THE MENACE

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NIDIOE

HUMBAS

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Answers tomorrow

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BOOKS

INSIDE THE THIRD REICH
Memoirs

By Albert Speer. Translated from the German by Rie and Clara Winston. Introduction by Eugene Dwyer Macmillan. 596 pp. Illustrated. \$12.50.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

IMAGINE the most significant and dramatic episode in a century of history. Then imagine that episode's most representative figure stepping out of the past and presenting us with his version of the episode. And then imagine the book containing that version fulfilling its every promise—describing with the coolest objectivity all that one might hope it would describe, yet revealing between its lines what made its author so representative. Imagine all that and you will begin to understand the importance of Albert Speer's "Memoirs" and the impact of reading them. Or, if you prefer, dismiss my premises. Argue that Hitler's Germany was an aberration, the final convulsion of a diseased 19th-century body politic. Say that Speer—Hitler's architect, inspector general of buildings, and minister of armaments—was an oddity, the only rational man performing on the stage at Chancellery. In that case, "Inside the Third Reich" is merely an astonishing book, one of the most revealing and interesting yet to appear on a subject that has already attracted more than its share.

But I'm inclined to stick with my initial characterization of the book. So I will have to leave it to other reviewers to detail and analyze its revelations about German conduct in World War II; its hair-raising descriptions of court intrigues among the leading Nazis; its unique portrait of Hitler himself (one that is unlikely ever to be surpassed, since Speer alone saw Hitler's most revealing sides); and the light it throws on totalitarianism, particularly as manifested in the Reich's architecture and building plans. And others will have to convey the book's power as the story of a Faust who sold out, rebelled against his Meinhof, and awaits to this day a redemption he never expects to be conferred.

The book that I read with the greatest fascination is the autobiography of a civilized, well-educated artist who stood apart from political ideology and exalted according to technological standards, only to discover that by embracing technology he had become an instrument, first of political ideology and then of technology itself. For here one sees the profound significance of Nazi Germany for the 20th century—not in its nationalist mythology, not in its racist ideology or its monstrous implementation of that racism—but in its worship of power for its own sake, and a corollary, in what the historian Joachim Fest has described as its development of a "fundamental and tacit assumption . . . that technology does not serve any alien power; that it is power itself." And in Albert Speer one ob-

What becomes of that paradigm in the pages of "The Third Reich"? Speer understands much of himself, finally saw how bewitching had been Hitler's person and how terribly his enchantment distorted his artistic moral conduct. He is as close to rejecting Hitler as the Führer still lived as of the major figures did, summing that Rudolf Hess to England either because he said, or because he said, Speer was the only of the 22 tried at Nuremberg who assumed the full burden of guilt, having understood as other Nazis did the nature of collective responsibility.

All of which makes him attractive as possible under circumstances. And since states his guilt at the end of his book and asks no forness, one even finds on at times identifying with and pulling for him, not in his opposition to Hitler, the superficial explanation of his political education. A youth was inadequate. He became in spite of his recognition of Hitler's true nature the impression remains the really turned against Hitler, mismanaging the war, finally, because of one's that Speer opposed Hitler's scorched-earth policy, save German industry to help the people that industry would serve, a suspicion may not be entirely fair, one that persists nonetheless.

In fact, time and again these pages one comes to scenes in which even H himself, from his own viewpoint, seems to recognize Speer the alien monster technology, and to salute it, shun it simultaneously.

That monster is not exact in these pages. It served H until Hitler misused it. It served itself in the name of the German people. It remains in Speer. It remains in many. It strides upon the 20th-century landscape like a cc. And the mystery of men serve it is not solved these pages. Yet its presence here makes Speer's "Memoirs" one of the deepest and arresting modern dramas in inable in these times.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a reviewer for The New York Times.

CROSSWORD By Will W

ACROSS

1 Bungle a play
5 Branches
9 Impudent
14 Japanese
15 Medicine case
16 To (everybody)
17 Genus of Asian birds
18 Polaris, for one
19 Caballero's weapon
20 Bear
21 German article
22 Generally
23 Bring to mind
25 Parisian notion
26 Straits
28 — as a rock
33 Dull noises
36 Kind of assets
38 Outfielder Felipe
39 Aquatic mammal
41 Having a mouth
43 Hebrew letter
44 This day of it
46 Nest of sorts
47 Wise man
48 Rich city
51 Fatigue

DOWN

1 Silas Marner
2 Disentangle
3 Money in Lille
4 Nautical phrase
5 Noisy throng
6 Island in Formosa Strait
7 Vague feeling of discomfort
8 — out
9 Heavy stakes
10 Radamer's beloved

11 Suffix for tri or pun
12 Antlered ant
13 Eli
22 Administer
24 "we for
27 Scott
29 Breakfast or
30 Wing-shaped
31 Surf sound
32 Club income
33 U.S. agent
34 Nathan
35 French numt
37 Sale sign
40 Auriculate
42 Prognostic
45 One who inf
48 Confesses
49 Leathers
52 Cognizant
53 Eared seal
55 Of a geologic epoch
56 Directs
57 N.Y. apples, short
58 Confess
59 Pianist Peter
60 Part of A.D.
61 Turkey reside

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32
33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56
57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71

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